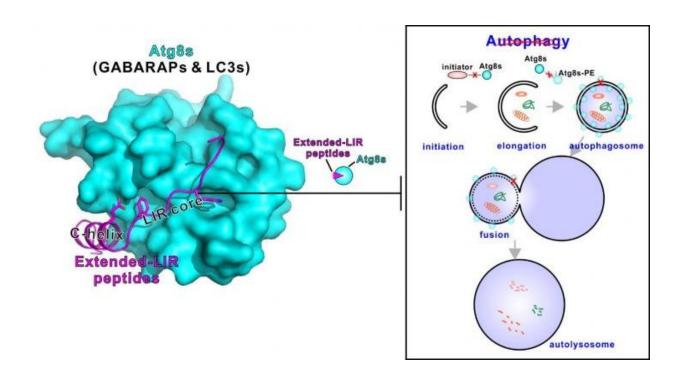


Scientists discover autophagy inhibitory peptides from giant ankyrins

July 2 2018



This visual abstract presents the super strong Atg8s binding peptides can effectively inhibit autophagy. Credit: Division of Life Science, HKUST

Autophagy, meaning "self-eating" in Greek, is a general metabolic mechanism characteristic of nearly all eukaryotic species, from the single cell yeast to humans. It is a process by which cells degrade unnecessary components for materials recycling and energy generation to survive against stress or maintain homeostasis.



Autophagy can protect cells by eliminating harmful materials like pathogens and amyloid aggregates in <u>neurodegenerative diseases</u>, but defects in <u>autophagy</u> are often related to diseases such as Alzheimer's or Parkinson's; in case of tumors, the autophagy pathway can be hijacked to supply enough nutrients for massive growth. As a result, either activating or inhibiting autophagy in a precisely spatiotemporally controlled manner could be a promising treatment against various kinds of diseases.

Recently, a research team led by structural biologist Prof. Mingjie Zhang from HKUST discovered potent and specific inhibitory peptides to target the Atg8 family proteins (including LC3s and GABARAPs), central components in the autophagy pathway. These genetically encodable autophagy inhibitory peptides can be used to occlude autophagy spatiotemporally in living animals, which leads to many situations where they can be used in a variety of designs.

Their findings were published on Jun 4, 2018 in the journal *Nature Chemical Biology*.

During their study on ankyrins, a long-term interest in their laboratory, the researchers first identified a GABARAP-selective inhibitory peptide naturally harbored in 270/480 kDa ankyrin-G and a super-potent pan-Atg8 inhibitory peptide from 440 kDa ankyrin-B. Based on the crystal structures they solved, they further optimized the ankyrin-G-derived peptide to be a more GABARAP-selective one. "The distinct function of LC3s and GABARAPs in the autophagy pathway is still a wide-open area. At the current stage, the late function of these proteins are always masked by their early effect and/or redundancy. The peptides developed here probably will serve as a great tool to dissect the different roles of these two sub-families of Atg8 proteins in autophagy, " said Prof. Hong Zhang, one of the senior co-authors in this paper from Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Science.



The researchers also provided evidence that the peptides they developed can effectively block autophagy in cultured COS7 cells as well as living animals C. elegans at a given time and a given location. "The superstrong Atg8 binding peptides are genetically encodable and can be expressed in tissue- and temporal-specific manners in living animals as we have demonstrated, and thus are far better than any of the small molecule-based drugs existing in autophagy research in cell cultures and more importantly in living animals, " Prof. Mingjie Zhang said.

"The inhibitory <u>peptides</u> can directly serve as leads to develop drugs for potential cancer treatments. They can also be indirectly used as a research tool to look for autophagy inducers for treating neurodegenerative diseases, " said Jianchao Li, one of the leading authors in Prof. Mingjie Zhang's laboratory.

More information: Jianchao Li et al, Potent and specific Atg8-targeting autophagy inhibitory peptides from giant ankyrins, *Nature Chemical Biology* (2018). DOI: 10.1038/s41589-018-0082-8

Provided by Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Citation: Scientists discover autophagy inhibitory peptides from giant ankyrins (2018, July 2) retrieved 8 April 2024 from

https://phys.org/news/2018-07-scientists-autophagy-inhibitory-peptides-giant.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.